SPECIAL
COLLECTIONS
DOUGLAS
LIBRARY

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY
AT KINGSTON

KINGSTON ONTARIO CANADA

THE

REMEMBRANCER,

[Price One Shilling.]

THE REMEMBRANCER:

OR,

CALEB's Seaſonable EXHORTATION.

WITH

The PATRIOTS Collection of REMARKS upon Inſtances of the Uſages of former Parliaments in relation to Publick Taxes, and the bringing to Juſtice Evil and Corrupt Miniſters.

To which is added,

A LIST of thoſe who Voted for and againſt the 115,000 *l.*

*Now * * * now purſue thy own Advice,*
Thou trembleſt! Ha! thou ſhould'ſt have fear'd before,
In time have fear'd, fear'd to have done the Ill,
Not fear to ſuffer for it being done. Spar. Dame.

LONDON:

Printed for A. MOORE near St. *Paul's.*
MDCCXXX.

THE

Publiſher's Addreſs

TO THE

READER.

THE *Noble Perſon who Collected the following Sheets, is lately Dead, and whether he deſigned them for the Preſs or his own private uſe, I know not; but they accidentally falling into my Hands, I have, for the Inſtruction of others (and to do Honour to the*

the Noble Patriot's Memory) *Preſented them to the Publick, and muſt beg leave to obſerve to You, on the outſide of his Book-Caſe was written, The* REMEMBRANCER. *Which I take to be the Title he Deſigned them; And in the Inſide he ſays, our Town is peſtered with Pamphlets againſt* Evil *and* Corrupt *Miniſters* ----- *Why, was this, never known to have been before? Yes ſurely, and they never went unpuniſhed, as may be clearly proved in the latter Part of my Remarks; But Patience! Patience! Here he concludes, I ſuppoſe, judging that nothing elſe was neceſſary*

to

to ſay, the Papers being able to Anſwer for themſelves -- -The firſt he names Mr. Danvers's *Exhortatory Epiſtle publiſhed in his Journal of* 29 Nov. 1729. *A Paper (ſays he) worthy to be written in Letters of Gold, and ſet up in all the Market-Towns of* Great Britain.

The Second he names the Members Obſervator, being ſome Remarks upon Inſtances of the uſages of former Parliaments in relation to publick Taxes, and the bringing to juſtice Evil *and* Corrupt *Miniſters.*

The Third he Titles---- Who is Who: Or, a Liſt of ſuch as Voted for or againſt

the

the Granting 115,000 l. *for making good the Arrears of the Civil Liſt.*

SIR,

As this Collection is ſomething Remarkable, it is to be hoped it may meet with Encouragement; which if it does, the Second ſhall appear better than the Firſt.

I am SIR,

Your Humble Servant,

The PUBLISHER.

Mr. DANVERS's *Exhortatory Epiſtle.*

Ut Jugulent Hominem, *ſurgunt de nocte* Latrones;
Ut Teipſum ſerves, *non* EXPERGISCERIS? HOR.

HIS Majeſty having iſſued his Royal *Proclamation* for ſummoning the Parliament to ſit for the Diſpatch of Buſineſs on *Tueſday* the 13th of *January*, it cannot be improper to addreſs the Members, at this Time, in a pathetick Manner; exciting them to pay a ſtrict Obedience to his Majeſty's Commands; exhorting them to a diligent Attendance on their Duty, and endeavouring to urge them, by all virtuous Motives, to be careful of the great Truſt that is repoſed in them.

A *Member of Parliament* is, without all Doubt, a Man of as much Conſequence as any Subject in the Kingdom. He is placed in the higheſt Station which his Country hath in its Diſpoſal, and inveſted

with the greateſt Truſt the People can poſſibly beſtow upon Him. He has the Properties, the Liberties, nay the very Lives of Thoſe, who choſe Him, in his Hands; and what is more, He is accountable to no Man for what He does. Thus inveſted with almoſt abſolute Power, how circumſpect, how cautious ſhould He be of acting in any Manner unworthy of this great Truſt; a Truſt, which is by much the more ſacred, becauſe *Thoſe*, who gave it, have diveſted themſelves of the Power of calling him to an Account, for any *Neglect* or *Non Performance* of his Duty in it?

Every *Member* therefore lies under an indiſpenſable Obligation of attending diligently in his Poſt. He muſt be ready at all Times, to maintain the Rights, preſerve the Freedom, and advance the Intereſt of *Thoſe* who choſe Him; of the *Houſe*, of which He is a Member; and of his *Country* in general; and poſtpone all Conſiderations whatever for the *publick Benefit*.

In this *great Council of the Nation* every Man ſtands upon an *equal Foot*; and no Member is *more conſiderable* or *greater* than another, but as He diſtinguiſhes Himſelf by his *Abilities* or *Endeavours* to ſerve His King and His Country. It is Matter of

Aſtoniſhment

Aſtoniſhment to me that, with all theſe Advantages and Opportunities of doing Good to Themſelves and their Country, every Member does not endeavour to exert Himſelf to the utmoſt; and yet ſuch Diffidence there hath been in ſome, and ſo much Indulgence in others, that few have endeavoured to put themſelves forward in the Cauſe of their Country; and many have entirely neglected it, by abſenting themſelves ſometimes for a whole Seſſion together.

I have known ſome in *former Parliaments* (may it never be the Caſe again) who when once they were choſen Members, never thought of giving themſelves the Trouble of coming up to attend their Duty in the Houſe; and provided they had the Privilege of *franking Letters*, they were not under the leaſt Concern what became of the Publick.

With all ſuch as are (if there be any at preſent) thus *criminally indolent*, I would expoſtulate in the following Manner:

Do you, I would ask every Gentleman, ſeek being a Member of Parliament as an *Advantage*, or do you undertake it as an *honourable Burthen?* What it formerly was, when *Corruption* was unknown, is mani-

ſeſt from the *Wages*, which were always allow'd the Members.

Do you mean your own *perſonal Good*, or do you hope to become ſerviceable to the *Publick?* Every Man, who is not entirely abandon'd in his Principles, will readily anſwer me, that He ſcorns all *private Views*, and hath the Intereſt of His *Country* only at Heart. Why then do you not attend where your Duty calls you? Where you may be of Service, and where the great Affairs of your Country are tranſacted? Conſider what important Matters may very probably be, this Seſſion, the Subject of your Deliberation.

Tho' the making of *Peace* is acknowledged to be within the *Prerogative* of the Crown, yet it will moſt certainly be brought before you for your Approbation; which *Miniſters* always eſteem to be ſome kind of Security to them; and yet we know the *preſent Miniſters* impeached *a former Adminiſtration* on account of a *Peace*, which had been *approv'd of* and *ſanctified by Parliament*; but this is only by the way.

As you judg'd it right to examine, laſt Year, into the Reaſons why the *Fleet of England* was ſuffered to *rot*, and directed to remain *unactive* before the *Baſtimentos*;

Baſtimentos; ſo now you will certainly expect ſome Reaſons for its having lain ſo long, in all Appearance *uſeleſs*, and at ſo vaſt an Expence in our own Harbour. This at preſent puzzles all Mankind, and hath been the Occaſion of much Complaint *without Doors*; but we may reſt aſſured that a ſatisfactory Account will be given of it to the *Houſe*; and I make no Queſtion that our Conduct in this Particular will appear alſo to be *juſt*, *prudent* and *neceſſary*.

You will likewiſe very probably have under your Conſideration how to retrieve, and in what Manner to ſettle the *Commerce* of the Nation.

That it hath been, for many Years, in a *declining* and *languiſhing* Condition every Body is ſenſible, and feels too ſeverely by the Effects. You may poſſibly again hear the *Merchants*, and be informed from them what they apprehend neceſſary to be done in a *Legiſlative* Way, for putting our *Trade* upon a good and laſting Foundation. This, for ought I know, may be done by eaſing it from ſome of thoſe *heavy Duties* and *Burthens* which oppreſs it the moſt grievouſly at preſent, and which are the Cauſes that *other People* can afford to under-ſell us, even in our own *Manufacturies*.

facturies It may be likewiſe done by giving due Encouragement to ſome *new Branches of Trade*, perceiving the Declenſion, and perhaps the Impoſſibility of ſupporting ſome of the *old Ones*.

But there is one Thing, I am ſure, above all neceſſary; and that is, the making ſome good and effectual Laws for reſtraining of *Luxury*, which, if not ſpeedily prevented, muſt infallibly ruin this Kingdom. It is now ſpread amongſt all Degrees of People; it is not only the *Man of Quality*, the *Gentleman*, and the *Merchant*, that is infected; but, from the Example of their Superiors, *Luxury* is now got even behind *Counters*, among *Shop-keepers* and their *Apprentices*.

I am very apprehenſive (if we could be truly inform'd) that this *prevailing Vice* has brought the *Ballance of Trade*, upon the whole, to be againſt us. What a miſerable Condition muſt we be then in, when *Trade*, which ſhould be our *Support*, proves our *Deſtruction?* The *Ballance* of it, we all know, muſt be anſwer'd in *Bullion*. *Luxury* therefore, and the great Expences we are at *Abroad*, drain us of our *Species*; which would certainly be more ſenſibly felt, at preſent, than it is, was it not

not for that *fictitious Wealth* we have amongſt us of *Paper Credit.*

When theſe are the Topicks which you may probably enter upon; when Points of this Conſequence may perhaps come before you, can you have ſo little publick Spirit in you, as to heſitate one Moment whether you ſhall come up to Town this Winter, or not? You can have no juſt or lawful Excuſe, but Want of *Health.* Your Affairs, and every One that belongs to you, are by the *Privilege* of the Houſe ſafely ſecured. How then can you look your Countrymen, and Thoſe who have choſen you, in the Face, when a *Point of Conſequence* may be loſt, perhaps for want of your *ſingle Vote?* Sure, if you do not attend your Duty in Parliament, you muſt hide your ſelf in ſome *obſcure Corner.* To ſhew your ſelf in *one Place,* when every one knows that your Duty calls you to *another,* is highly ſcandalous; and, if you live where you are *choſen,* you are daily inſulting your *Electors,* by ſhewing them how much you *neglect* and *deſpiſe their Service.*

If Affairs ſhould ever be conducted in Parliament in ſuch a Manner as to turn to the *Detriment of your Country*; Have you not Reaſon to be aſham'd that you did

not

not do whatever lay in your Power to prevent it? Should they be *well administred* for the *Honour* and *Advantage of the Kingdom*; Are you not ſenſibly griev'd that you who ought to have been concern'd in it, can pretend to no Share of the Reputation of it? Is there any Thing more infamous, even in private Life, than to accept a Truſt, promiſing to be careful in it, and afterwards never to do one ſingle Act in Execution of it? You are like an *Officer* ſolliciting for Preferment, and when any Danger appears, or his Country wants his Service, baſely quits his Colours, and deſerts from his Duty.

What ſhall I ſay to rouſe and animate you in your Country's Cauſe? How ſhall I warm you with a right Spirit and a becoming Zeal? If your own Safety, your own Property, your own Proſperity will not affect you; Is the Welfare and Happineſs of Millions of no Moment to you? On you it may depend what *Land Forces* ſhall be kept ſtanding within theſe Kingdoms another Year, and in *what Manner* they ſhall be reduced. On you it may depend whether the Charge of *twelve thouſand Heſſians*, *five thouſand Wolfenbuttle Troops*, beſides many Subſidies to

other

other Princes, ſhall be ſtill continued upon the People. On you it may depend what *Security* we are to accept for the Poſſeſſion of thoſe *important Fortreſſes*, which have been formerly yielded to us. On you it may depend whether a *real* and *immediate* Satisfaction ſhall be obtain'd for the Loſſes of our *injur'd Merchants*; or whether *Time* and *Commiſſaries* ſhall be ſuffer'd to liquidate them away to nothing.

Theſe and many more, even of a yet *higher Nature*, may poſſibly come under your Deliberation. Can you then be framing mean and poor Excuſes againſt a *Call of the Houſe*, when it ſhall be order'd; and at the ſame Time be deaf to the Calls of Honour and of your Country? If you will not, through vile Indolence, having no better Reaſon, be active and diligent *your ſelf* in your Country's Cauſe; why do you not, if you have the ſole Intereſt in your Corporation, bring in ſome *other Perſon* of a leſs truant Diſpoſition; who might be deſirous and willing to exert himſelf with more Vigour? Conſider you do a double Miſchief. You who have the *Power* of doing Good from Indolence, want the Inclination; and at the ſame Time, Thoſe who might have the *Inclination*, are by you prevented

from having the *Power* of doing it. The Body of the *Senate*, like the natural Body, is never perfect for Action, when deprived of any of its *Members*; and yet capable of acting, though it wants, perhaps a *Finger*, an *Arm*, or *two* or *three Limbs*.

If a Man did but ſeriouſly conſider what honeſt Comforts there are in aſſiduouſly attending his Duty in the *Houſe*, He would want no *lucrative Incitements* to engage him to it. What a Satisfaction muſt it be to a virtuous Mind to think, that he hath it in his Power to do Good to ten Thouſands at one Time? What an exquiſite Pleaſure muſt it afford, to think of releaſing from Miſery, and the cruelleſt Confinement, Numbers of indigent and unfortunate Perſons, by a general Act for the Relief of *inſolvent Debtors*?

But let us turn the Tables and put it in the worſt Light. I will ſuppoſe that you are of a different Principle from the *Party*, that prevails in the Houſe; and that you ſee no Probability or Proſpect of carrying any Queſtion agreeable to your Opinion. *This*, you ſay, diſcourages you from giving your Attendance; but will *This* abſolve you from your Duty, and the Ties of Honour and Conſcience? Will *This* releaſe you from the Obligations you

are

are under to *Thoſe* who *choſe you*; or to *Thoſe* who are deſirous of *acting with you?* May you not, by *diligent* and *conſtant Attendance*, have a Chance of now and then carrying a Point? May you not, by *Accident* and the *Non Attendance of others*, have an Opportunity of ſerving a Friend in a *juſt Cauſe*, or in an *Election*, if you can ſuppoſe that *Intereſt* or *Faction* might otherwiſe make Him ſuffer?

Let us ſuppoſe it poſſible that a *few Gentlemen*, zealouſly concern'd for the Preſervation of the Conſtitution, and the Welfare of their Country, ſhould labour with indefatigable Pains and Induſtry, through many tedious Days of a long Seſſion, without Effect and to no Purpoſe; every Thing being by the Force of *Party-Prejudice*, or ſome *ſtronger Influence*, carried againſt them. This, no Doubt, is extreamly diſheartning; but if, at Length, by their *unwearied Attendance*, and a *ſtrict Secrecy*, they ſhould be able to carry a *Bill to prevent ſuch Miſchiefs* for the Future; what Tranſports muſt they feel? What Joy muſt fill their Hearts? Would not ſuch an *Incident* make them ample Amends for all their Fatigues? Would not *This* be a full Reward for all their Care and Pains?

I have, in *former Parliaments*, known some of the *rural Esquires* the oddest and most unaccountable Creatures breathing. They will sit at *Home*, or in their Country *Coffee houses*, railing at *Courtiers*, complaining of the Severity of *Taxes*, exclaiming against the Oppression of so large an *Army*, and the giving away *Money without Account*; in short, upbraiding the *Government*, and the *general Administration of Publick Affairs* in all its Parts; and yet would they not stir one Step, nor say *one Syllable* (nothing but a *Monosyllable* being expected from them) to remedy any of the Mischiefs they so loudly complain'd of; nor will they give their Attendance to help and assist *others* that would attempt it.

This brings to my Mind a Story I have formerly heard of *two Highwaymen* who attack'd a Stage Coach, in which there was an *Officer*, *two Justices of the Peace*, and a *Clergyman*. When the Rogues came up to the Coach, the *Officer* leap'd out, and put himself upon his Defence; the rest of the Company sat still; and whilst the *Officer* was bravely defending himself, they were the whole Time scolding bitterly and calling all sorts of Names. They cry'd 'twas a Shame such lusty Fellows, who might get an honest Livelihood by Work,

Work, ſhould turn *Highwaymen*, and plunder his Majeſty's Liege Subjects. If they had Courage, why did they not go into the *Army*, and ſerve where their Courage might be of Uſe? In ſhort, the *Juſtice* told them they would come to be *hang'd*; and the *Parſon* aſſur'd them they would certainly be *damn'd*. The *Officer* having fir'd both his Piſtols, was at length overpower'd; upon which he reproach'd his *Fellow-Travellers* for their Cowardice; telling them, if they had aſſiſted him whilſt he was fighting, inſtead of ſitting ſtill, and like old Women calling Names only, they might have perhaps taken the Rogues; or at leaſt have prevented the Robbery. The Moral of this is, if Gentlemen would conſtantly attend their Duty, and be a little active, many Things might be prevented, which it is in vain to ſit ſtill and grumble at only.

I will ſuppoſe the *Abſenters* ſhould not be ſufficient in Number to make up a *Majority*. However, might it not bring *Diviſions* to be ſomething nearer? If there was the leaſt Tendency, in ſome few Points, to an *Equality* only of Numbers; would it not make a Miniſtry more careful what they undertook or attempted? Would it not prevent them from hazarding

ing many a *Jobb*, which theſe *Abſenters* encourage them to undertake? We have heard of *Minorities*, that have fought themſelves up to be a *Majority*; and we all know that when the Numbers are pretty near a *Par*, the *Miniſtry* (eſpecially if they are much *diſliked*) loſe Ground daily, and are in Danger of being ſoon defeated and overturn'd. You therefore, by *abſenting* your ſelf, do what in you lies to eſtabliſh and ſecure that very *Miniſtry* you are continually railing againſt. It is not their *falſe Friends, who vote conſtantly with them, though they wiſh them hang'd*, that are their Support; but 'tis their *indolent Enemies*, who are *abſent* when they ſhould *vote againſt them.*

There are another Set of People, whom I have known alſo in *former Parliaments*; who would fain be thought *Country Gentlemen*; and yet were never preſent at any great Queſtion in their Lives. Theſe are your *ſham-Patriots*, who have not *Reſolution* enough to *oppoſe* a Thing, becauſe 'tis *wrong*; nor *Honeſty* enough to be *for it*, becauſe 'tis *right*; and therefore, in all *great Points*, keep out of the way. They would willingly, if they could, be thought honeſt Fellows on both Sides. They always talk againſt every *unpopular Thing*, when

when it is *over*; but never *vote againſt it*, when it is *depending*; and by theſe Means they hope to maintain their Characters in the *Country*, without offending the *Miniſters in Town*. 'Tis poſſible they may ſecretly get a *Squeeze by the Hand*, as they ſtand *behind the Chair*; or now and they have Intereſt enough to recommend a *Tide-Waiter* or an *Exciſeman*; but let me tell theſe *pitiful Sneakers*, theſe *half-pac'd*, *lukewarm Politicians*, that they are known and deſpiſed on all Sides; often juſtly ſuſpected of *Corruption*; and at beſt are but *inglorious Neuters*.

Now the Act is paſt for *preventing* CORRUPTION *in the Election of Members to ſerve in Parliament*, no Man can expect to be *choſen*, who is not *popular in his Country*; or who does not take care to recommend Himſelf by *good* and *virtuous Actions*. That the People may be informed of *This*, and be able to judge of the Conduct of *their Members*, who knows but that, upon all great Occaſions, *Liſts* may be made, ſhewing how every individual Member *voted* in the Queſtion, and who were the *Abſenters*; *They*, whoſe Names ſhall be found in this *laſt Liſt*, will, I am perſuaded, be laid aſide with *Contempt* and *Ignominy*, to whatever Place they

they may pretend to offer their Services again.

Such *Members*, as never appear in the Houſe but upon *a Call*, are like *Soldiers*, who are liſted only to make their Appearance upon a *Muſter*; and may properly enough be diſtinguiſh'd by the military Cant Name of a FAGGOT. If theſe *Faggots of the Houſe* are to be ſhamed into a Senſe of their Duty, by having a Name of Reproach fixed upon them, it will be well; but if not, I hope, in all *enſuing Elections*, every County, Corporation and Borough in *England* will conſider whether it can poſſibly be either for their *Intereſt*, or their *Honour*, to be repreſented by a FAGGOT.

THE MEMBERS OBSERVATOR:

BEING

Some REMARKS *upon Inſtances of the Uſages of former Parliaments in relation to Taxes, and the bringing to Juſtice evil and corrupt Miniſters.*

I Shall not take upon me to give any Directions of my own, but only lay before my Countrymen, ſome few Obſervations on the Proceedings of former Parliaments, which preſerv'd Old *England* by its ſelf, againſt the Attempts of all our Enemies, tho' *Scotland* was not then united to her. And how far Precedents are uſeful; how far the Uſage of Parliaments goes towards making the Laws of Parliament, I ſhall leave others to judge.

IN ancient Times when *England* was happy at Home, and powerful Abroad, the Parliaments were always very careful how they introduc'd new Precedents in Taxes; having reſpect as well to the Duration, as to the Nature of them; and the End and Purpoſe on which they were to be employ'd. And beſides all that, they took care to have for their

Money new, good, and wholſome Laws enacted, and Grievances redreſs'd. That which made them fearful of new Precedents, is what my Lord *Cooke* obſerves, 2 *Inſt.* 529. When any ancient Law or Cuſtom of Parliament is broken, and the Crown poſſeſs'd of a Precedent, 'tis a very difficult thing to reſtore the Subject to his former Freedom and Safety. For that Reaſon Taxes in old Times were granted only *pro hac vice*, or for two or three Years at the moſt, as my Lord *Cooke* ſhews you in his fourth Inſtituter, 4 *Inſt.* 32. And ſome notice is likewiſe taken of it in the ſecond Inſtituter, 2 *Inſt.* 61. where he tells us, that in the third of *H.* 5. the Subſidy of Tonnage and Poundage was granted to that King during his Life, in reſpect of the Recovery of his Right in *France*, which was the firſt Grant, for Life, of that kind; yet therein was a Proviſo, that it ſhould not be a Precedent, for the like to be done to any King afterwards. But yet all the Kings after him had it for Life. So forcible is once a Precedent fix'd in the Crown, add what Proviſo you will.

As for the nature of Taxes, pray obſerve what my Lord *Cooke* cites out of the

the Parliament Rolls, (*a*) at a Parliament in 9 *E.* 3. when a Motion was made for a Subſidy to be granted of a new kind, the Commons anſwer'd, that *They would have Conference with thoſe of their ſeveral Countries and Places who had put them in Truſt, before they treated of any ſuch Matter.* To which let me crave leave to add another Parliament (*b*) Rolls, in the ſame King's time. An Aid being deſired of the Commons, the tenth part of their Corn, Wool and Lambs, for two Years. The Commons Anſwer is, *That they had conſidered the Neceſſity of Affairs, and were very ready to aid the King:* (*c*) *Becauſe he had gone ſo far in the Buſineſs he had undertaken, for his own Honour, and Good of the People*; and prayed God to continue his Victories, *&c.* And as to the Neceſſity of an Aid, they are well appriz'd of it, and are very ready, as they always were, to aid the King, but they dare not aſſent to that Aid, *until they had taken Counſel and Advice of the People, whom they repreſented*; and therefore pray'd the King that he would *call another Parliament*, and let them go into the Country, which was accordingly done. And 'tis

(*a*) 4 *Inſt.* 34. *Rot. Parl.* 9. E. 3. *n.* 5. (*b*) *Rot. Par.* 13 E. 3. *n.* 4. *and* 9. (*c*) *Note, there was ſome Encouragement.*

to this (*a*) Record that m Lord *Cook* refers, when he ſays, It is the Law and Cuſtom of Parliament, that when any new Device is moved on the King's behalf, in Parliament for his Aid, or the like, the Commons may anſwer, that they tender the King's Eſtate, and are ready to Aid the ſame, only in this new Device they dare not agree, (*b*) *without Conference with their Countries.* Whereby it appeareth, that ſuch Conference is warrantable by the Law and Cuſtom of Parliament. And the ſame great Author does afterwards ſhew you, that Subſidies fram'd in *new Mold*, uſually raiſe great Diſcontentments and Diſturbances, and doth inſtance in ſeveral Rebellions, that were thereby cauſed; which ſeldom ended, but in *the Death of the Contrivers, Promoters, or Managers of thoſe wicked Projects.* Tho' beſides the Novelty of the Taxes, on comparing the Rolls of the Parliament with the Hiſtory of thoſe Times, another Cauſe of ſome of thoſe Inſurrections may be gueſs'd at. The Tax was given for (*c*) *carrying on a War in foreign Parts.* Which brings me to

(*a*) 4 *Inſt.* 14. (*b*) *Note the Law of Parliaments*, 4 *Inſt.* 33, *and* 34. (*c*) 35 E. 1. *c.* 5.

the

the Statute call'd *Confirmationes Chartarum*, which enacts, that Aids and Taxes that had been granted to the King, for *Carrying on his War beyond the Seas*, ſhould not be taken for a Cuſtom. My Lord *Cooke* in his Comment on that (*d*) Statute, has theſe Words ; *The King had obtained by free Conſent and good Will in Parliaments precedent, Aids, Subſidies and Task, for the maintenance of War in foreign Parts* ; which howſoever they were granted in full Parliament ; yet, as here it appeareth, many Men doubted, might turn in Time to the *Diſadvantage of the Subjects of the Realm* ; for that it was holden, that they ought not to contribute *to the King's Wars out of the Realm.* And thereupon *Bohun* Earl of *Hereford* and *Eſſex*, High Conſtable of *England* ; and *Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, and Marſhal of *England*, for that it concern'd Matters of Arms and War, exhibited a Petition to the King in French, in *Anno* 25 *E.* 1. before the making of this Act, which I have ſeen anciently recorded, on behalf of the Commons of *England*, concerning the ſaid Matter ; and thereupon the King at this

(*d*) *Inſt.* 5. 28.

Parliament

Parliament, yielded to this Act, that ſuch Aids, Tasks, or Takings, ſhould not be drawn to Cuſtom, for any thing that had been done on that behalf. But my Lord *Cooke* farther adds, that this Matter was never in quiet, until it was more particularly explained, by divers Acts of Parliament, which he there draws into one Body of Law, divided into ſeveral Branches, and then ſubjoins: Which *Acts of Parliament are but Declaratory of the ancient Law of* England. And according to this ancient Law, the Commons, after the ſame *Declaratory* Acts of Parliament, when this Point, concerning Maintenance of Wars, out of *England*, came in queſtion, make their continual Claim of their ancient Freedom and Birth-right; as in 1 (*a*) *H.* 5. and 7 *H.* 5. the Commons made Proteſtations, that they were not bound to the Main-
☞ tenance of Wars in *Scotland*, *Ireland*, *Calice*, *France*, *Normandy*, or other foreign Parts, and cauſed the Proteſtations to be enter'd into the Parliament Rolls, where they yet remain. Tho' it muſt be known, that *Ireland* then was, as now it is, a ſubordinate Realm, and a Member of the

(*a*) *Rot. Parl.* 1 H. 5. *n.* 17. 7 H. 5. *n.* 8, *and* 9.

Imperial

Imperial Crown of *England*; and 'twas held for Law, (*b*) That the King of *England*, *jure Coronæ ſuæ*, was chief Lord of *Scotland*. And the King of *Scotland* had, before that time, for an Offence, been emerc'd in *England*. And the Purview of the beforementioned Statute 7 *H.* 5. ſays, that they gave the Tax for ſpecial Defence of the Realm of *England*. And the Taxes were generally, in former Times, thus appropriated. What was rais'd on the Land, was apply'd to our Defence at Home. And Tonnage and Poundage, and Taxes of that nature, were appropriated for the Keeping and Safeguard of the Seas, and for Intercourſe of Merchandize ſafely to come into the Realm, and ſafely to paſs out of the ſame. And for that purpoſe ſometimes the Merchants had them, 4 *Inſt.* 146. (*c*) And in ſome five or ſix Kings Reigns (that Juſtice might be the more impartially adminiſter'd between the Sovereign and the People, and the Honeſt *Judges*, duly paid) part of that Duty was

The Amber Ship.

(*b*) *C. Lit.* 141. *Noy* 94. *Calv. ca.* 7. *rep.* 22. Latch. 234. Davis 25, *Year Book*, 3 H. 7. 10. 1 H. 7. 10. *p. E.* 1. *Rot.* 5. *Serg.* Maynard's *mem. ſcae f.* 9. 4 *Inſt.* 33. (*c*) H. 6. E. 4. E. 5. R. 3. H. 7, &c.

by

by (*d*) Act of Parliament appropriated, *to the Payment of the Judges Salaries*; and that ſo ſecur'd that, tho' the King granted Licence to Perſons for tranſporting their Goods, Cuſtom-free, yet for the Subſidy of theſe very Goods, were the Officers of the Cuſtom-Houſe *accountable to the Judges for their Salaries.* But you ſhall not find it expreſs'd in the Rolls of Parliament; nor is it handed down to us by any Hiſtorian that I know of, that Taxes were uſually (I was going to ſay ever) *Given for maintaining Alliances abroad, or raiſing Eſtates for Sycophants at Home. Confirmationes Chartarum*, c. 5. ſays, that all Taxes ſhall be granted by the common Conſent of the Realm, and for the common Profit of it. And my (*e*) Lord *Cooke* on that Statute ſays, 'tis thereby enacted, that every Aid, Takes and Taking, muſt have two Properties, the one in the Creation, *viz.* that it be given by the Common Conſent of the whole Realm in Parliament. The other in the Execution, *viz.* That it be given and imploy'd for the common Benefit of the whole Realm, and not for private, or *o-*

(*d*) *Stat.* 18 H. 6. *c.* 27. *Rot. Parl. Year Book* 1 H. 7. 3, 4. (*e*) 2 *Inſt.* 529.

ther

ther Reſpects; which Words, and for the common Profit of it, in the Impreſſion of (*b*) *Tottel*, are injuriouſly omitted, ſays that learned Author: It ſeems ſome cunning Courtier had prevail'd on the Publiſher of the Statutes to ſuppreſs that Clauſe, leaſt it ſhould encounter his private Intereſt; for there have been often Paraſites at Court, who were willing out of Monies given for the common Profit of the Realm, to have rais'd vaſt Fortunes to themſelves, and done nothing for it, but made Blinds for the Parliament, and contriv'd fine Speeches for the Continuance of ſuch Subſidies and Taxes. But when ſuch Things was done and diſcover'd, they ſoon were taken notice of in Parliament, and ſeverely puniſh'd; as you may find in the Parliament Rolls. To mention one, (*c*) *William de la Pool*, Duke of *Suffolk*, was baniſh'd the King's Dominions for five Years, on Articles exhibited againſt him by the Houſe of Commons: One of which was, for cauſing part of the *Subſidies* granted for the *Defence of the Realm, and Safeguard of the Seas*, to be applied to other Uſes. But

(*b*) *Ergo not foreign Wars.* (*c*) *Rot. Parl.* 28 H. 6. *n.* 38, *and* 50.

theſe Deſigns was generally prevented or deſtroy'd, by the appropriating Clauſes beforementioned. But tho' moſt of our Subſidy-Statutes appropriating, yet I find not any one ſo exact, and conſequently ſo effectual, as that of the 31 *Car.* 2. for diſbanding the *Black-heath* Army; for therein Care is taken that all the Monies rais'd, by virtue of that Act, be paid to the Commiſſioners therein nam'd, who are to pay it away to the Uſes and Purpoſes therein expreſs'd; nor could that Statute be evaded, tho' there were then ſome crafty Men at Court. And that Act went yet farther, and, by way of Proviſo, forbad the quartering of Soldiers in Houſes, without the Owners Conſent; which is a very beneficial Law to the Subject. And that way of *tacking* Acts of Parliament together, hath been oft practis'd with very good Succeſs. My Lord *Cooke* (*a*) tells us, that in the Parliament held 14 *E.* 3. the ninth part of their Grain, Wooll and Lamb, *&c.* was granted to the King, on Conditions that the King would grant their Petitions in a Schedule annex'd. Which Act ſo paſs'd, and the Parliament con-

(*a*) 4 *Inſt.* 27. *Rot. Parl.* 14 E. 3. *Stat.* 1. *n.* 6, 7, *&c.*

tinu'd,

tinu'd, and divers other Acts were afterwards paſt in that Seſſions. Which ſaid Statutes, or the Petitioning part of it (as ſeems to me) was not very ſtrictly obſerved, and the next Parliament takes notice, and gives their Judgment of it. For an Aid being demanded, (*b*) the Parliament declare, that the plain Meaning of the Lords and Commons is, that all Things contain'd in the Statute granted for the Ninths, be in all Points obſerv'd; or elſe they think themſelves not oblig'd to pay any thing of the Ninths, or any thing elſe that ſhould be laid on them; and if the King pleaſe to grant the aforeſaid Things, together with the Petitions, which the Lords and Commons ſhall now preſent to him, they will then give him a reaſonable Anſwer. (*c*) And afterwards, in the ſame King's Reign, an Aid being requir'd of the Commons, they grant it; but on ſeveral Conditions therein expreſs'd; one whereof was, *That the Petitions that were not anſwer'd the laſt Parliament, ſhould be fully anſwer'd in that Parliament.* So that on the Performance of theſe Conditions

(*b*) *Rot. Parl.* 15 E. 3. *n.* 16. (*c*) *Rot. Parl.* 22 E. 3. *n.* 4. 4.

depended that Subſidy: For according to the Judgment of the Parliament before cited, *If the Conditions were broken, the Tax ceaſed.* And by ſuch Methods as theſe, the Parliament (*d*) *ſeldom or never loſt a good Bill.* And my Lord *Cooke* tells us, it is an Obſervation prov'd by a great number of Precedents, that never any good Bill was preferr'd, or good Motion made in Parliament, whereof any Memorial was made in the Journal Book, or otherwiſe, tho' ſometimes it ſucceeded not at firſt, yet hath it never dy'd, but at one time or other hath taken Effect. Which, ſays that Author, may be a great ☞ Encouragement to worthy and induſtrious Attempts. Of which he tells you he there gives ſome few Examples for many, and in the Margin has about thirty Quotations to that purpoſe. (*e*) And the ſame Author, in the Chapter of the Court of Wards and Livery, tells you of an Attempt in Parliament for taking away of Wardſhips; which Motion, tho' it proceeded not to effect, yet he ſays, he thought good to remember it; hoping that ſo

(*d*) *Inſt.* 32. 4. (*e*) *Inſt.* 202, 203. 4 *Inſt.* 11. *Mir. Juſtice, c.* 1. *p.* 9.

good

good a Motion, tending to the Honour and Profit of the King, and his Crown, and the Freedom and Quiet of his Subjects, and their Posterities, will sometime or other (by the Grace of God) by Authothority of Parliament, one way or other, take effect and be abolish'd. Which long since the writing of that Treatise, and since the Author's Death, we have (God be thank'd) to the great Profit of the Crown, and unspeakable Comfort of the Subject, seen effected; which very much corroborates the former Observation; and I hope, will be an Encouragement to worthy Patriots to review, and prosecute such former good Bills, which have been overthrown by a prevailing Party, or *Le Roy s'adviſera.* Perhaps it may not be lost Time to look into the Journals, and consult the Members of King *Charles* the Second's Parliaments, to find out by what Method the *Test*, and *Habeus Corpus* Acts were carried. Tho' this by the way must be remember'd, that notwithstanding the many Miscarriages in that King's Time, he thought himself no where better counselled than in Parliament; and therefore whatever Bills were presented to him by both Houses, he past them, *without adviſing further, or ſtaying till the neceſſity of Affairs*

fairs oblig'd him to it. But on the whole, I am certain, you'll obſerve, that the moſt effectual Way you can take, for gathering ſuch good Fruit, is by grafting on Subſidy-Stocks.

I come now to the Redreſs of Grievances, which is generally look'd after in (*a*) Parliament, and taken care of before any Money-Bills are paſs'd. For one of the principal Ends of calling a Parliaments, is, for the redreſs of Grievances that daily happen. And this, in former Days, were ſo well known, that when Writs have been iſſued out for ſummoning a Parliament, our Kings have likewiſe ſent their Writs to the Sheriffs of the ſeveral Counties in *England*, to ſummon all Perſons to give in their Complaints or Grievances againſt the Miniſters of State, and other great Officers of the Realm. And the Houſe of Commons being the General *Inquiſitors of the Nation*, have uſually taken care to impeach ſuch Perſons at Court, as have given ill Advice, or miſmanaged the King's Affairs: And where the nature of the

(*a*) Petyt's *Preface to the Right of Commons*, p. 40. *Stat.* 36 E. 3. *c.* 10. 17 E. 2. *dorſo m.* 2. *claus.* 4 E. 3. *m.* 18. *dorſo.*

Crimes,

Crimes, or the Proof of them could not well bear Impeachment, the Commons have made Complaints to the King, and *on their bare ſuggeſtion of Crimes*, in Perſons about the King, the Accuſed have uſually been removed. The (*a*) Parliament Rolls give you many Inſtances, of which I ſhall beg leave to mind you of ſome few. In 29 *H.* 6. the Commons pray'd the King that the Duke of *Somerſet*, and about thirty more, be abandon'd from the King's Preſence during their Lives, and not to come within twelve Miles of the Court; *for that People ſpeak evil of them.* The King in Anſwer granted, that they ſhould all (ſome few excepted) depart, and ſo continue for one whole Year, to ſee if any Man could duly accuſe them. And in the (*b*) 5th of *H.* 4. at the Requeſt of the Commons, the Lords accorded, the King's Confeſſor, the Abbot of *Dore*, and two others there named, ſhould be remov'd out of the King's Houſe. The Confeſſor and the two others, afterwards came into Parliament, before the King and the Lords, where the King

(*a*) *Rot. Parl.* 29 H. 6. *n.* 16. (*b*) *Rot. Parl.* 5 H. 4. *n.* 16.

excus'd

excus'd them, saying, That he knew no Cause wherefore they should be remov'd, but only, *for that they were hated by the People*; and therefore *charg'd them to depart from his House*, according to the Agreement. And the like he would have pronounced against the Abbot, if he had been present. And the King moreover said, *He would do the like with any other that was about his Royal Person, if he were in the Hatred and Indignation of the People.*

I shall conclude with one more Record in *Edward* the Third's Time, where an (*c*) Aid being demanded for defending the Seas, and maintaining the War against his Enemies: Their Answer is, (after their Protestation of their Allegiance to the King) That if the King *had faithful Counsellers and Officers*, he could not but have been the richest Prince in *Europe*. And therefore they require that Falshoods and Crafts of certain of the King's Counsel, and other Persons, may be try'd and punish'd; which would long maintain his (*d*) Wars without any Charge to the

(*c*) *Rot. Parl.* 50 E. 3. *n.* 15. 17. E. 26, *and* 35. (*d*) *By Fines and Forfeitures.*

Commons.

Commons. And thereupon ☞ *R———Lyn, M***** ſometimes Farmer of the King's Cuſtoms, and Treaſurer or Receiver of his Subſidies (for combining with the King's Creditors, to have part of their Gain; and likewiſe for *buying of the King's Debts* at under Rates, and *making the King pay the whole Sum*: and for taking *Brocage for obtaining Payment to the King's Creditors* of Money owing to them) he was ſentenc'd, as to his Body, Lands and Goods, to be at the King's Pleaſure. (*e*) And at the ſame Parliament, for the like Offences, was the Lord *Nevil*, beſides the criminal Puniſhments, ordered *To make Reſtitution to the Parties from whom he had taken Brocage*. And ſo they proceeded, as other Parliaments have done, to the Tryal and Condemnation of Offenders, before they would conſider of a Subſidy, and thereby warded off a heavy Tax from the People.

**** Vendidit hic Auro Patriam, Dominumque Potentem impoſuit.*

(*e*) *Rot. Parl.* E. 5. *n.* 34.

I thought fit at this time to preſent to the Publick, only this ſhort Collection out of our Statutes, Parliament-Rolls, and Law-Books; but a kind Reception of this may encourage me to proceed further for the Benefit of my Countrymen.

Who is Who;

BEING A

LIST

Of thoſe who voted for and againſt Granting 115,000 *l.* for making good the *Arrears* of the CIVIL LIST, &c.

SIR R. Walpole, Knt. of the Garter.
Right Hon. George Lord Viſc. Malpas.
Right Hon Lord Vere Beauclerk.
Right Hon. Lord Glenorchy.
Right Hon. Richard Lord Viſc. Fitzwilliams.
Right Hon. Lord James Cavendiſh.
Right Hon. Richard Lord Viſc. Caſtlemain,
Right Hon. Lord Viſc. Percival.
Right Hon. Lord Viſc. Gage.

Right Hon. Henry Lord Marquiſs of Carnarvon.
Right Hon. William Lord Viſc. Grimſton.
Right Hon. William Lord Marquiſs of Hartington.
Right Hon. John Lord Viſc. Galway.
Right Hon. Lord Charles Cavendiſh.
Right Hon. Daniel Lord Finch.
Right Hon. Lord Henry Powlet.
Right Hon. Lord William Powlet.
Right Hon. Lord Naſſau Powlet.
Right Hon. Earl of Inchequin.
Right Hon. Lord Will. Beauclerk.
Right Hon. Henry Lord Viſc. Palmerſton.
Right Hon. Richard Lord Shannon.
Right Hon. Joſeph L. Micclethwaite.
Hon. Patte Byng, *Eſq*;
Sir William Yonge, Knt of the Bath.
John Orlebar, *Eſq*;
James Metcalfe, *Eſq*;
Robert Hucks, *Eſq*;
Hon. J. Fane, *Eſq*;
Phillip Lloyd, *Eſq*;
John Clavering, *Eſq*;
Hon. Thomas Towſhend, *Eſq*;
Sir Robert Cotton, Bart.
Tho. Clutterbuck, *Eſq*;
Col. John Cope.
Sir *Ed.* Knatchbull, Bart.
Anth. Cracherode, *Eſq*;
John Evelyn, *Eſq*;
John Harris, *Eſq*;
Ed. Hughes, *Eſq*;
Thomas Hales, *Eſq*;
Col. John Pytt.

John

John Willes, Eſq ;
Humphrey Morrice Eſq,
Charles Longuellie, Eſq;
Sir Cecil Biſhop, Bart.
Hon. Matt. Ducie Morton, Eſq;
John Goddard, Eſq;
John Hedges, Eſq;
Robert Corker, Eſq;
Henry Knollys, Eſq;
Sir Robert Rich, Bart.
enry Kelſall, *Eſq*;
Thomas Farrington, Eſq;
Hon. Tho. Herbert, Eſq;
Thomas Coppleſton, Eſq;
Hon. Col. Charles Howard.
Hon. Will. Finch, Eſq;
Sir Charles Wills, Knt. of the Bath.
Dr. Exton Sayer.
Hon. Robert Byng, Eſq;
Rich. Edgecumbe, Eſq;
James Shepard, Serjeant at Law.
Walter Cary, Eſq;
Sir Archer Croſts, Bart.
James Nelthrope, Eſq;
Dennis Bond, Eſq;
Will. Chapple, Serjeant at Law.
Tho. Pearſe, Eſq;
Sir James Thornhill, Knt.
James Pelham, Eſq;
Nat. Gould, Eſq;
Tho. Towers, Eſq;
Charles Talbot, Eſq
Stamp Brooksbank, Eſq;
Henry Parſons, Eſq;
Hon. Col. Henry Berkley,
Charles Selwyn, Eſq;
Col. George Read.
John Birch, Serjeant at Law.
Sir George Caſwall, Knt.

Uvedale

Uvedale Price, *Eſq*;
Caleb Lomax, Eſq;
Geo. Harriſon, Eſq;
Col. Roger Handaſide.
Sir Tho. Hales, Bart.
David Polhill, Eſq;
Thomas Hope, Eſq;
Capt. Rich. Evans,
Sir GeorgeSaunders, Knt.
Sir Hen. *Houghton*, Bart.
Chriſt. Towers, Eſq;
Sir Roger Bradſhaw, Bart.
Tho. Brereton, Eſq;
John Page, Eſq;
Geo. Monſon Eſq;
Will. Clayton, Eſq;
Sir Will. Morgan, Knt. of the Bath.
Waller Bacon, Eſq;
Robert Britiff, Eſq;
Hon. Col. William Townſhend.
Sir Edm. Bacon, of Gillingham, Bart.
Robert Jacomb, Eſq;
C. Gounter Nichols, Eſq;
Col. Will. Egerton.
Sir *Paul* Methuen, Knt. of the Bath.
Hon. John Finch, Eſq;
Ralph Jeniſon, *Eſq*;
Will, Carr, *Eſq*;
Thomas Robinſon, *Eſq*;
Lieutenant General Sabine.
George Liddell, *Eſq*;
Thomas White, *Eſq*;
Thomas Noel, *Eſq*;
Arth. *Herbert*, Eſq;
Rich. *Herbert*, *Eſq*;
Sam. *Edwards*, *Eſq*;
John Plumtree, *Eſq*;
John Scrope, *Eſq*;
Lieutenant General Wade.
William *Pierce*, *Eſq*;
Francis Fane, *Eſq*;
Geo. Dodington, *Eſq*;
Francis Whitworth, *Eſq*;
Thomas Criſpe, *Eſq*;
Robert *Eyre*, *Eſq*;
Sir John Norris, Kt.
Sir Ch. Wager, Kt

Paul

Paul Burrard, *Eſq*;
Coll. Maurice Morgan.
Norton Powlet, *Eſq*;
George Huxley, *Eſq*;
William Forteſcue, *Eſq*;
Martin Bladen, *Eſ*
Joſeph Hynxman, *Eſq*;
John Conduit, *Eſq*;
John Selwyn, *Eſq*;
Hon. James Brudenell, *Eſq*;
Hon. Charles Collyer, *Eſq*;
Richard Plummer *Eſq*;
Walter Chetwynd, *Eſq*;
Sir William Thompſon, Knt.
Francis Negus, *Eſq*;
Sir George Downing, Bart.
Coll. William Wyndham.
Cart. Leathes *Eſq*;
Hon. Stephen Cornwallis, Eſq;
Hon. John Cornwallis, Eſq;
Coll. Tho. Norton.
Right Hon. Arthur Onſlow, Eſq;
Sir Orlando Bridgman, Bart.
Will. Clayton, Eſq;
Coll. Rich Onſlow.
Henry Vincent, *Eſq*;
Paul Docminique, *Eſq*;
Right Hon. Henry Pelham, *Eſq*;
Hon. James Lumley, *Eſq*;
Hon. Hen. Ingram, *Eſq*;
Cha. Eversfield, *Eſq*;
Sir Richard Mills, Bart.
Tho. Pelham, *Eſq*;
John Gould, *Eſq*;
James Hoſte, *Eſq*;
Thomas Bladen, *Eſq*;
Sir John Shelly, Bart.
Hon. John Lumley, Eſq;
Hon. Anthony Lowther, Eſq;

Daniel

Daniel Wilſon, Eſq;
John Ramſden, Eſq;
An. Duncombe, Eſq;
Thomas Lewis, Eſq;
Hon. Robert Herbert, Eſq;
Hon. J. Verney, Eſq;
Geo. Heathcote, Eſq;
Townſend Andrews, Eſq;
Edward Aſhe, Eſq;
Hon. Horatio Townſend, Eſq;
Will. Ducket. Eſq;
Rogers Holland, Eſq;
Giles Erle, Eſq;
William Erle, Eſq;
Sir Tho. Reade, Bar.
Chriſtopher Tilſon;
Sir Will Wills, Bart.
Mat. St Quintin, Eſq;
John Croſs, Eſq;
Tho. Gibſon, Eſq;
Sir Tho. Lyttleton, Bart.
Sir Rich. Lane, Knt.
Th. Winnington, Eſq
Crew Offley, *Eſq*;
Ed. Thompſon, *Eſq*;
Rich. Arundel, *Eſq*;
Sir William Strickland Bart.
Sir Conyers Darcy, Knt. of the Bath.
James Tirrel, *Eſq*;
Hon. Henry Finch, Eſq;
George Wesby, *Eſq*;
William Jeſſop, *Eſq*;
Sir Charles Hotham, Bart.
Leonard Smelt, *Eſq*;
Sir George Oxenden, Bart.
Joſiah Burchet, *Eſq*;
Hercules Baker, *Eſq*;
Will. Glanville, *Eſq*;
Robert Briſtow, *Eſq*;
Peter Walter, *Eſq*;
Sir Philip Yorke, Knt.
Hugh Williams, *Eſq*;
Tho. Morgan, *Eſq*;
Sir Nicholas Williams, Knt.
John Griffith, *Eſq*;
Tho. Wynne, *Eſq*;
Salisbury Lloyd, *Eſq*;
William Corbet, *Eſq*;
Thomas Lewis, *Eſq*;
Coll. Jo. Middleton.

Coll.

Coll. Ja. Campbell.
Will. Smart, *Eſq*;
Sir James Campbell.
Patrick Dunbar, *Eſq*;
John Campbell, *Eſq*;
Dan. Campbell, *Eſq*;
John Campbell, *Eſq*;
Alex. Brodie, *Eſq*;
Pat. Campbell, *Eſq*;
Coll. Sinclair.
John Cockburn, *Eſq*;
James Grant, *Eſq*;
Coll. James Scott.
Coll. John Hope.
Patrick Heron, *Eſq*;
Ld. Arch. Hamilton;
Alex. Hamilton, *Eſq*;
Duncan Forbes, *Eſq*;

A LIST of ſuch as voted *againſt* granting 115,000*l.* for making good *the Arrears* of the *Civil-Liſt.*

RIght Hon. Ja. Ld Viſc. Limerick.
Right Hon. John Ld. Viſc. Tyrconnel.
Right Hon. Henry Ld. Viſc. Morpeth.
Right Hon. Wal. Ld. Viſc. Chetwind.
Right Hon. William Ld. Viſc. Vane.
George Lewen *Eſq*;
Sir Tho. Lee, Bart.
Harry Waller, *Eſq*;
Tho. Lutwyche, *Eſq*;
Edm. Waller, *Eſq*;
Sir J. Cotton, Bart.
Tho. Sclater Bacon, *Eſq*;
Sir Rich. Groſvenor, Bart.
Robert Booth, *Eſq*;
Ed. Trelawny, *Eſq*;
Phil. Hawkins, *Eſq*;
Capt. Ed. Vernon.
Hon. Henry Vane,
Gil. Lawſon, *Eſq*;
James Lowther, *Eſq*;
Sir Nat. Curſon, Bart.
Thomas Pitt, *Eſq*;
John Fuller, *Eſq*.

Rich. Reynell, *Esq*;
Ch. Howard, Jun. *Esq*;
Edm. Pleydell. *Esq*;
Will. Bowles, *Esq*;
John Banks, *Esq*;
George Bowes, *Esq*;
Sir. Rob. Abdy, Bart.
Tho. Bramston, *Esq*;
Sir J. Dutton, Bart.
Peter Bathurst, *Esq*;
Velters —— Cornwall, *Esq*;
Sir Tho. Clark, Knt.
Sir Thomas Seabright Bart.
Ed. Worteley, *Esq*;
Sir Robert Furnese, Bart.
Hon. John Finch, *Esq*;
Sir Ed. Stanley, Bart.
Rich. Shuttleworth, *Esq*;
Daniel Pultney, *Esq*;
Will. Shippen *Esq*;
Leigh Masters, *Esq*;
Thomas Bootle, *Esq*;
Hon. Sir Tho. Saunderson, Knt. of the Bath.
Robert Vyn [illegible]
Sir Rich. Ellis, Bart.
Henry Pacey, *Esq*;
Hon. R. Shirley, *Esq*;
Sir Mich. Newton, Knt. of the Bath.
Hon. Ja Bertie, *Esq*;
Francis Child, *Esq*;
Sir John Eyles, Bart.
John Barnard *Esq*;
Micajah Perry, *Esq*;
Hum. Parsons, *Esq*;
John Hanbury, *Esq*;
Joseph Banks, *Esq*;
Hon George Compton, *Esq*;
Nich. Fenwick, *Esq*;
Sir Robert Sutton, Knt. of the Bath.
Henry Perrot, *Esq*;
Sir John Ashley, Bart
Richard Lister, Esq;
John Weaver, Esq;
Capt. John Charlton
John Sambroke, Esq;
Sir William Wyndham, Bart.
Tho. Horner, Esq;
Sir Abra. Elton, Bart.
Ch. Lockyer, Esq;
Mich.

Mich. Harvey, Eſq;
Joſeph Taylor, Eſq;
JohnChetwynd,Eſq;
James Worſley, Eſq;
Tho. Holmes, Eſq;
Hon. Will. Leveſon Gower.
Hon. Baptiſt Leveſon Gower.
John Ward, Eſq;
SirWill.Barker,Bart.
Tho.Wyndham,Eſq
Hon. Price Devereux, Eſq;
Samuel Lowe, Eſq;
Tho. Scawen, Eſq;
Sir JoſephEyles,Knt.
Right Hon. Sir Joſeph Jekyll, Knt.
James Cocks, Eſq;
Will. Newland, Eſq;
Ja. Oglethorpe, Eſq;
Joſeph Danvers,Eſq;
John Knight, Eſq;
Hon. Ed. Digby, Eſq;
William Peyto, Eſq;
John Neale, Eſq;
Sack. Tufton, Eſq;
John How, Eſq;
Will. Wardour,Eſq;
Gab. Roberts, Eſq;
Ch. Boone, Eſq;
Ed. Liſle, Eſq;
Sam. Sandys, Eſq;
Rich. Foley, Eſq;
Sir J. Ruſhout,Bart.
Sir Geo. Savile,Bart.
SirWill.Milner,Bart
Will. Aiſleby, Eſq;
Ch. Stanhope, Eſq;
Hon. Geo Berkley, Eſq;
Henry Furneſe, Eſq;
David Papillion,Eſq;
Sir Rob.Auſten,Bart
Phil. Gibbons, Eſq;
John Norris, Eſq;
Hon. Buſſy Manſell, Eſq;
John Campbell,Eſq;
Eraſmus Philips,Eſq
Sir.Arch.Grant,Bart

N. B. *To preſerve that Impartiality, which hath been purſued in this ſhort Narration, it is neceſſary to remind the Reader* (as is before taken Notice of) *that many Gentlemen were gone into the Country before this* Demand *was made in the Houſe, and ſome were abſent upon Accident or Particular Buſineſs; eſpecially the Right Hon.* William Pulteney, *Eſq; who after ſpeaking againſt this* Demand, *was obliged by* Illneſs *to leave the Houſe before the* Queſtion *was put.*

Die

Die Sabbati 10° *Maii.* 1729.

UPON Report from the Committee of the whole Houſe, appointed to conſider of the Bill in relation to Corn and Grain imported, *&c.*

It was moved, That the Words following the Clauſe for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament, to be left out of the ſaid Bill, *viz.*

" And it is alſo hereby further Enacted, " That out of all or any the Aids or Sup- " plies aforeſaid, there ſhall, and may be, " iſſued and applied, for, and upon, Ac- " count of the Arrears of the ſeveral Du- " ties and Revenues granted to his Ma- " jeſty, by an Act made and paſſed in " the firſt Year of his Majeſty's Reign (En- " titled, *An Act for the better Support of " his Majeſty's Houſhold, and of the Honour " and Dignity of the Crown of* Great-Bri- " tain) any Sum, or Sums of Money, not " exceeding the Sum of 115,000 *l.* in ſuch " Manner, and for ſuch Uſes and Pur- " poſes, as his Majeſty ſhall from Time " to Time be pleaſed to direct and ap- " point.

Provided always, and be it Enacted, by the Authority aforeſaid, That in Caſe there ſhall

ſhall be ſtanding out, or in Arrear, at the Demiſe of his Majeſty, (whom God long preſerve) any Sum or Sums of Money, for, or on Account of the ſaid Duties and Revenues, which, together with what hath been, or ſhall be, received out of the ſame, during his Majeſty's Life; and, together with the ſaid Sum of 115,000*l.* ſhall be more than ſufficient to compleat and ſatisfy to his Majeſty during his Life, the yearly Sum of 800,000 *l per Annum*, in clear Money, to be computed from the 25th Day of *June* 1727, then and in ſuch Caſe, the ſaid Sum of 115,000 *l.* ſhall be replaced and refunded by, or out of ſuch Sum or Sums of Money ſo ſtanding out, or in Arrears, as aforeſaid, as ſhall be more than ſufficient to compleat the ſaid yearly Sum of 800,000 *l.* in clear Money, to be computed as aforeſaid, or ſo much thereof as the Monies ariſing thereby ſhall extend to ſatisfy the ſame; and that the Monies ſo to be replaced or refunded, ſhall be ſeparated and kept apart in his Majeſty's Exchequer, for the Uſe and Benefit of the Publick, and ſhall not be iſſued or applied to any other Uſe, or Uſes, than ſuch as ſhall be directed by Authority of Parliament.

Which being objected to,

The

The Queſtion was put, whether thoſe Words ſhould ſtand Part of the Bill?

It was reſolved in the *Affirmative.*

Diſſentient,

1. Becauſe we apprehend, that this part of the Clauſe is neither founded on the Words of the Act to which it refers, nor warranted by any Conſtruction thereof; for the Proviſion made in that Act is, that whenever the Produce of the ſeveral Duties and Revenues thereby granted, appears to be ſo *deficient*, that within any one Year it ſhall not be ſufficient to anſwer and ſatisfy the Sum of 800,000 *l.* then, and not in any other Caſe, ſuch *Deficiency* is to be made good out of the next Aids of Parliament. As this Act therefore provides only for a real *Deficiency* of the *Produce*, and not for any *Arrear* in the *Receipt* within the Year, as it has appeared by the Accounts laid before the Houſe, that the real Produce was conſiderably more than ſufficient to anſwer the Sum of 800,000 *l.* We think there can be no Colour to affirm, that there has been any ſuch *Deficiency* as the Act can be ſuppoſed to provide for. This appears from the Words of the Clauſe, which directs the Application of the Sum of 115,000 *l.* for, and upon Account of *Arrears*;

rears; and we cannot conceive the *Arrears* provided for this Clauſe, and the *Deficiency* deſcribed in this Act, to be one and the ſame Thing: Since, if they could be ſo underſtood, the Proviſion in the Clauſe would have been made agreeable to the Words of the Act, which relate to a *Deficiency* only; and it would be highly unjuſt to his Majeſty, to direct the Sum of 115,000 *l.* to be refunded to the Publick at any Time, or under any Condition: For if there had been a real *Deficiency*, the Grant to his Majeſty ſhould be abſolute, and the Sum of 115,000 *l.* would legally belong to him; ſo that this Clauſe either takes from his Majeſty what we have no Right to take, or it gives him, what, as we apprehend, he has no Right to claim: As we cannot then conſider the Sum to be given, either for a real *Deficiency* founded on the Civil-Liſt Act, or that it can be warranted by the ſaid Act as a ſuppoſed *Arrear*; We conceive it to be as a *new Grant* to his Majeſty, and a new Burthen on the People, which does not appear to us to have been demanded by the Crown; and conſequently not to have paſſed according to the Forms hitherto practiſed, and requiſite in all ſuch Caſes.

2. The

2. This Clauſe appears to us unreaſonable on many Accounts. As there was no real Deficiency at *Midſummer* 1728. to which Time the Account is ſtated, neither is there any Arrear at that Time, when this new Supply is granted; but the whole Sum of 800,000 *l.* and conſiderably more, was come into his Majeſty's Coffers, and he was conſequently in Poſſeſſion of the very Money, the ſuppoſed Arrear of which is made good to him by this Clauſe. Thus it ſeems to us, that the Nation is not only oblig'd to compleat, but to augment the Sum deſigned for his Majeſty's Civil Liſt, and this at a Time when the Publick Debts are encreaſed, when the Taxes are heavily felt in all Parts of the Country, when our foreign Trade is incumbred and diminiſhed, when our Manufactures decay, when our Poor daily multiply, and when many other national Calamities ſurround us. Theſe Conſiderations are in themſelves very moving, and we apprehend that they muſt appear ſtronger, when it ſhall be further conſidered, that his Majeſty will be ſo far from wanting any of theſe extraordinary Supplies, that even without the Proviſion in the Civil Liſt Act for making good Deficiences, he would be poſſeſſed of a far greater Revenue

venue than K. *William*, Q. *Anne*, or even his late Majeſty enjoy'd; and yet his preſent Majeſty, then Prince of *Wales*, receiv'd out of the Civil Liſt Revenues, during the Reign of the late King, 100,000 *l. per Annum*, beſides the entire Revenues of the Principality of *Wales*, and Dutchy of *Cornwall*, whereas it does not appear to us, that the like Sum of 100,000 *l. per Annum*, or even the Revenue of the Principality of *Wales*, have yet been ſettled on his preſent Royal Highneſs.

3. We cannot but be extreamly apprehenſive of the many ill Conſequences which may follow from a Grant of Money to the Crown, ſo ill-grounded and ſo unreaſonable as we conceive this to be. The Advantage in Favour of his Majeſty, eſtabliſh'd by the Civil-Liſt-Act, is very great; ſince if the Produce of the Revenues granted and appropriated to the Uſe of the Civil-Liſt, does not anſwer the yearly Sum of 800,000 *l.* the *Deficiency* is to be made good to his Majeſty by the Publick; whereas no Proviſion is made, by which, if the Produce of thoſe Revenues exceeds the Sum of 800,000 *l.* the Surplus ſhall accrue to the Benefit of the Publick. By this Precedent, not only real *Deficiencies* are to be made good, but Supplies are to be given for Arrears ſtand-

ing out the End of every Year, and not only for Arrears ſtanding out, but even for Arrears which ſhall come in before the Supplies can be granted, tho' the Supply given to make good Arrears in one Year, will certainly encreaſe the Surpluſages in another; when we conſider the Method which has obtain'd of anticipating the Revenues, before they come into the Exchequer, contrary to the ancient and legal Practice; when we reflect in what Manner theſe Accounts have been made up, and in what Manner they have been brought in'we cannot but apprehend that a Door is opened by this Precedent for laying new and exceſſive Charges on the Nation; the Revenues appropriated to the Uſes of his Majeſty's Civil Liſt, are ſubject in their own Nature to vary, and even when there is no *Deficiency* in the Produce, there may be Arrears in the Receipt. Theſe Arrears may eaſily be increaſed by the Management of deſigning Miniſters, by private Directions to Receivers, and by artful Methods of ſtating the Accounts; from all which we cannot but apprehend, that now this Precedent is made, we may have frequent Account of Arrears, and a grievous, and even intolerable Load may be brought on the Nation in a ſhort Time; and we are perſuaded

perſuaded that his Majeſty can have no Satisfaction in finding his Court abound in Wealth, whilſt he may undergo the Mortification of ſeeing his People reduced to Poverty: Neither can we conceive that the latter Part of the Clauſe is in any Degree an adequate Proviſion againſt the Evil we complain of, or the Apprehenſions we entertain; for Account to be made at his Majeſty's Demiſe, will not prevent the Conſequences of this Precedent during his Life; and as we hope that his Reign will be long, ſo we may be allow'd to fear, that even during the Continuance of it, this extraordinary Method of encreaſing his Majeſty's private Revenue (already very apt) may prove a Sourſe of general Diſcontent, which is but too ample to produce great Diſaffection.

Plymouth.	*Strafford.*
Willoughby de Brooke.	*Litchfield*
Gower.	*Beaufort.*
Warrington.	*Scarſdale.*
Coventry.	*Montjoy.*
Boyle.	*Oxford* and *Mortimer.*
Northampton.	*Bathurſt.*

Die Lunæ 12°. *Maij*, 1729.

HOdie *tertia vice lecta eſt Billa*, Entituled, An Act to aſcertain the Cuſtom payable for Corn and Grain imported, for better aſcertaining the Price and Quantity of Corn and Grain, for which a Bounty is payable upon Exportation, for appropriating the Supplies granted in this Seſſion of Parliament; and for giving further Time to Clerks and Apprentices to pay Duties omitted to be paid for their Indentures and Contracts.

The Queſtion was put, Whether this Bill ſhall paſs?
It was reſolved in the Affirmative.

Diſſentient.

1*ſt*, Becauſe we conceive there will accrue leſs Detriment to the Publick, by rejecting this whole Bill, than agreeing to it with that part of the Appropriation Clauſe, which enacts the Sum of 115000 *l.* to be given to his Majeſty, for, and upon Account of *Arrears* in the *Civil-Liſt*; ſince it

it would have been eaſie, had this Bill been rejected, to have provided for the general Appropriation of the ſeveral Aids granted in this Seſſion of Parliament, in ſome other manner.

2*dly*, Becauſe the Revenues for defraying the Expences of his Majeſty's Civil Government, being conſiderably more ample than that of his Predeceſſors; we flattered ourſelves that the Publick would not have been called upon again in ſo ſhort a Time, to make an Addition to that liberal Proviſion for the Crown, though there had been ſome ſmall *deficiency* in ſome of the Duties appropriated to the Service of it: But this, in our Opinion, is ſo far from being the Caſe, that we are firmly perſuaded, if we had agreed to this Bill, with that part of the Clauſe, we ſhould have conſented to a Grant of a new Aid, and not to make good the *deficiency* on an old one; ſince it ſeems evident to us, that the Produce of the *Civil-Liſt* Fund in the firſt Year of His Majeſty's Reign rather exceeded than fell ſhort of 8000,000 *l.* even from thoſe Accounts deliver'd into the Houſe, which we believe, will be univerſally allow'd to be free from any Suſpicion of Error, in Favour of the People.

3dly, Becauſe we look upon this to be not only a Grant of a new Aid, but a Grant made in ſuch an irregular manner, without being demanded by the Crown, that it cannot but give Us Reaſon to think, that however it may be wanted by the Miniſters, it may poſſibly not be deſired by his Majeſty.

4thly, Becauſe the literal Interpretation of part of the Act for ſettling the *Civil Liſt* Revenues on his Majeſty, which was contended for, in order to juſtfy that part of this Claim, to which we object, ſeems to Us liable to Conſequences very dangerous to the Properties of all the Subjects, by putting it into the Power of thoſe who have the Management of the Publick Money, to give the Crown a Title to the *Arrears* of the *Civil-Liſt* Funds; though perhaps left on purpoſe in the Hands of the Receivers, and to a Parliamentary Supply for thoſe very *Arrears* too.

5thly, Becauſe the Argument, which was uſed for paſſing the Clauſe, from the Smallneſs of the Sum, ſeems to Us a much ſtronger Reaſon why it ſhould not be asked, than why it ſhould be granted.

6thly, Becauſe we obſerve that whenever a Supply for the *Civil-Liſt* hath been ask'd in Parliament, it has caus'd great

Uneaſineſs

Uneaſineſs in the Nation, though demanded from the Crown itſelf; and upon Pretences, in our Opinion, more juſtifiable, and at Times leſs unſeaſonable than this; when, notwithſtanding our moſt prevailing Methods of Negotiation, the Fate of *Europe*, as far as we are enabled to judge, is ſtill in Suſpenſe, and we labour under Difficulties that unavoidably attend ſuch a doubtful, and undetermined Situation of Our Affairs Abroad, when the Complaints of the People at Home are general and loud, and, as we fear, too well founded on Account of their Poverty and other Calamities, with which they have been long afflicted, and when for that Reaſon it appears to Us to be not only a proper Clemency, but true Policy too, to avoid giving them the leaſt Ground to apprehend, that the Parliament, by laying unneceſſary Burthens upon them, may itſelf become one of their Grievances.

7*thly*, Becauſe this Attempt, when we conſider it in all its Circumſtances, as far as appears to us, is without Example, and we dread leſt it ſhould be made one, and laid hold of as a Precedent hereafter, if ever the Nation ſhould have the Misfortune to ſee a laviſh, weak, and rapacious Miniſtry, armed with great Power, deſirous to

raiſe

raiſe ſuch extraordinary Supplies in Parliament, in ſuch extraordinary ways, more in Reality to ſupport their own inconſiderate and pernicious Schemes, than the Honour and Dignity of the Crown.

Scarſdale.	*Strafford.*
Boyle.	*Warrington*
Gower.	*Bathurſt.*
Northampton.	*Beaufort.*
Oxford and *Mortimer.*	*Plymouth.*
Willoughby de Brooke.	*Montjoy.*
Litchfield.	*Coventry.*